FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 OCTOBER 1983

Lebanon

Dialogue, Political Contacts — The Preparatory Committee meeting will be held on 13 October and the Dialogue Committee will itself meet for the first time on 20 October, Beirut radio reported. Lebanese authorities have begun issuing official invitations to participants of the dialogue and have also held further contacts with Saudi Arabia over the venue, which has not yet been announced, the radio noted. Meanwhile, after talks with Lebanese officials in Beirut, Saudi negotiator Rafiq al-Hariri flew to Paris to meet with Raymond Iddih and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, according to Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios. Earlier Junblatt met with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, AFP reported. In another development, Sweden announced that it has turned down a Lebanese request for Swedish military observers to help supervise the cease-fire, according to AFP. Leaders of the Christian Lebanese Front have called on the Lebanese Government to hold direct negotiations with Syria, Beirut radio reported. This view was expressed by former President Camille Sham'un and Phalange Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil, who said that while national dialogue is necessary it is not sufficient. Syria is responsible for "all the wars Lebanon has experienced," the Phalangist leader contended, and the government should, therefore, negotiate with it.

Haddad Resignation Denial — Major Sa'd Haddad denied reports that he is resigning as commander of the "free Lebanon" militias, asserting in a statement reported by Voice of Hope radio that he is only taking sick leave and will continue to work. Haddad's associates disclosed that he will soon resume full activity, according to IDF radio. Meanwhile, the Israeli paper *Davar* reported that the Phalangists have decided to merge their forces in southern Lebanon with Haddad's militia.

Security Situation — Gunmen from the Islamic Unification Movement and the Communist Party engaged in fierce fighting in Tripoli despite a cease-fire announcement by the Northern Coordination Committee, Beirut radio reported. The death toll reached 47, comprising 37 from the Communist Party and 10 from its Muslim opponents, the radio said. The clashes became fierce when the Communists attempted to retake positions captured by the Unification Movement, which tried and executed 10 Communists, according to the Voice of Lebanon. The fighting subsequently subsided although public services in the city remained "paralyzed," Beirut radio reported. Elsewhere, six Lebanese soldiers were wounded when the Ash-Shuf cease-fire was violated near Suq al-Gharb, a military spokesman announced in a statement reported by Beirut radio. The clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio reported renewed Phalangist-PSP clashes in the Al-Kharrub area while Radio Monte Carlo cited Beirut press reports on an exchange of fire between Syrian and Israeli forces in the Al-Biqa'.

PLO Affairs

An Algiers Voice of Palestine radio report on the recent dissident attack on Fatah offices in Damascus admitted that the attackers succeeded in occupying the Fatah mobilization and organization headquarters. The radio spoke of "anger and outrage" among Palestinians in the nearby Al-Yarmuk camp over the attacks. In Jidda, Saudi King Fahd received Khalid al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, SPA noted.

Syria

Al-Asad Interview — Syrian forces in Lebanon are not a "foreign army" like the IDF since Syrians and Lebanese are one people, President Hafiz al-Asad stated in a Swiss television interview carried by SANA. Nevertheless, Syria would have acceded to a Lebanese request to withdraw its forces before the Israeli invasion and will respond to a similar request after the Israelis withdraw, Al-Asad affirmed. Regarding Syrian-Soviet relations, Al-Asad said Syria does not expect to be obliged to ask for "direct military support" from the USSR in the event of an Israeli attack andadded that the two countries are in "continuous contact."

Israel

Syrian SS-21's — The SS-21's received by Syria increase its capability to hit Israeli civilian targets although the Syrians already have missiles with a similar range, the head of IDF intelligence disclosed in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. He said Israel is examining the issue "very carefully."

Finance Minister's Trip — Finance Minister Yoram Aridor canceled his trip to Washington because of the domestic economic crisis, Jerusalem radio reported. The Cabinet decided 10 October to devalue the shekel by 23 percent and to raise basic food prices by as much as 50 percent.

Saudi-FRG Military Cooperation

Referring to a recent military cooperation agreement signed with Saudi Arabia under which the FRG will supply arms for Saudi defense purposes, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl denied that the arms will threaten Israel or will be passed on to third countries, according to Hamburg television and DPA. Earlier the Israeli ambassador to the FRG claimed that German and U.S. weapons which had been supplied to Saudi Arabia had been found in Lebanon.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi insisted in remarks broadcast by Tehran radio that Iran will implement its plans to

block the Strait of Hormuz if Iranian security in the Gulf is threatened. Meanwhile, the Supreme Defense Council discussed a military force for the Strait of Hormuz in case of an emergency in the area, the clandestine Radio Iran claimed. On the military front, the Iraqi Navy sank two Iranian ships including one warship, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. An Iranian communique broadcast by Tehran radio did not mention the incidents.

Libya

After permitting 37 French citizens detained at Tripoli airport to leave the country, the regime of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is asking the French Government to "do what it can" to free a suspected Libyan terrorist on trial in France, Paris radio reported. A Libyan Embassy communique cited by the radio claimed that the airport authorities simply wanted to verify identification papers and were not holding the citizens "hostage." Meanwhile, Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi met French External Relations Minister Cheysson in Paris. Referring to the suspected terrorist, Al-'Ubaydi declared in arrival remarks reported by the radio that Libya is "fed up with the behavior of certain countries toward Libyan nationals." Meanwhile, Libyan peace proposals to resolve the Chadian conflict brought a lukewarm response from Nigerian President Shehu Shagari after a visit by Al-'Ubaydi, AFP noted. Nigeria had made the same proposals earlier to the OAU, AFP said.

Afghanistan

The DRA Foreign Ministry lodged a "harsh protest" with the Iranian charge d'affaires in Kabul over recent violations of DRA airspace by Iranian helicopters providing air cover for Afghan rebel bands, Kabul radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 199 *13 October 1983*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Iranian Violations of DRA Airspace Protested ..... C 1
Afghan-Indian Joint Commission Meeting Ends 12 Oct *[Delhi]* ..... C 1
Foreign Minister Meets With UN Secretary General ..... C 1
Uzbek Education Ministry Official Arrives ..... C 1
Rebel Group 'Crushed' in Qonduz Province ..... C 1

PAKISTAN

Agitators Reportedly Cut Pipeline in Sind *[Delhi]* ..... F 1
Eight Injured in Lahore Bomb Explosion 12 October *[Delhi]* ..... F 1
MASHRIQ Views Weinberger Visit, U.S. Relations *[1 Oct]* ..... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

INDIA

Rally Protests U.S. Arms Supply to Sri Lanka ..... G 1
AFP Reports on Possible Split in Sikh Movement ..... G 1

SRI LANKA

TULF Leader Says Partition Only Solution ..... G 1

IRAN

Musavi on Cabinet Session, Gulf Security, New Ministers ..... I 1
Tehran Rally Protests French Plane Delivery to Iraq ..... I 1
Marchers' Statement ..... I 1
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,488 ..... I 2
Radio Iran Reports on Possible Hormuz Commander ..... I 2
Cabinet Completes Khomeyni Plan Questionnaire ..... I 2
Seminar Urges Participation in Khomeyni Plan ..... I 3
TV Roundtable Discussion With Arrested Tudeh Members ..... I 3
NVOI Broadcasts Tudeh Committee Statement ..... I 9

Iranian Violations of DRA Airspace Protested
LD121529 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The Iranian charge d' affairs in Kabul was summoned at 1630 today to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a harsh protest was lodged with him about the recent violation by Iranian aircraft of DRA territory.

The memorandum points out to the Iranian authorities that in continuation of their previous violations by land and air of the DRA territory, several helicopters of the Iranian Air Force entered Afghan airspace on 9 and 10 October. The aim of these aggressive flights by Iranian aircraft was to give air cover to the subversive actions of the criminal bands of Afghan counter-revolutionaries in the region of Zaranj, Nimruz Province.

The memorandum adds that the Iranian authorities, in misusing the DRA's peaceful policy based on good neighborliness between the two countries and ignoring the peaceful and inviolable borders between Afghanistan and Iran, have continued their repeated violations and interference against the territory of Afghanistan.

Therefore, the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in making a strong protest against the violations of the Iranian aircraft, which are contrary to all accepted international principles, calls for the immediate halt to such violations and emphatically points out that in the event of a repetition of such violations responsibility will rest on the Iranian authorities.

Afghan-Indian Joint Commission Meeting Ends 12 Oct
BK121619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] India and Afghanistan are to strengthen cooperation in the spheres of industry, health, banking, and culture. This was agreed to at the deliberation of the official midterm review committee of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission which ended in Kabul today. India is to send a trade delegation to Kabul for strengthening the existing trade between the two countries. India has also invited a banking delegation from Afghanistan to visit New Delhi in December. The review committee agreed to expedite the establishment of an Indian music center at Kabul. A memorandum of understanding has also been signed between the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Child Health Institute of Kabul to improve its working. The institute was established in 1974 in Kabul with Indian assistance. India has agreed to increase the number of doctors and experts at the institute and will also supply specialized medical equipment.

The agreed minutes of the review committee was signed in Kabul this morning by Mr (Ahmad Marufi), president in charge of external relations and developmental planning in the State Planning Committee of Afghanistan, and Mr S.K. Lamba, joint secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs on behalf of India.

All-India Radio special correspondent Premchand Arya, reporting from Kabul, says that one of the important suggestions made by the committee regarding streamlining and liberalization of visa arrangements for Indian businessmen found an encouraging response from the Afghan side. This is expected to further facilitate trade between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Meets With UN Secretary General
LD130925 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Kabul, Oct 12, BAKHTAR — Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the DRA and the head of the DRA delegation at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, in a series of talks met for the third time with Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of UNO, on Monday.

Later, Shah Mohammad Dost, met with the foreign ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and of Kuwait.

During these talks Shah Mohammad Dost discussed with them matters of common interest.

Uzbek Education Ministry Official Arrives
LD122237 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] (Agzamkhodzhayev), Uzbek SSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, arrived in Kabul today at the head of a delegation at the invitation of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational education to attend the 20th founding anniversary of Kabul Polytechnic Institute. The delegation was welcomed at Kabul airport by Sarwar Mangal, minister of higher and vocational education; deputy ministers and high-ranking officials of this ministry; representatives of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign affairs; and a counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

Rebel Group 'Crushed' in Qonduz Province
LD121957 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] A group of rebels — these traitor elements to the homeland, revolution, and people — who had been disrupting the calm and peaceful life of (Laghmani) village in Qonduz Province, were recently crushed along with their ringleader (Ma'lem Abdor Ra'of) by officers and men of the security forces.

A Qonduz security force source said that assorted weapons, one rocket launcher, a number of mines, and propaganda leaflets were seized by the security forces; their ammunition was destroyed.

Agitators Reportedly Cut Pipeline in Sind
BK121357 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] In Pakistan, one of the two pipelines carrying oil from Karachi port to the refineries in Multan is reported to have been cut by antigovernment agitators in Sind. PTI quoted a Pakistani opposition leader and former minister, Mr Jam Sadeq Ali, as saying that as a result of this breach, only 50 percent of the oil is being carried from Karachi for refining.

Eight Injured in Lahore Bomb Explosion 12 October
BK130320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] In Pakistan, eight people, including four policemen, have been injured in a bomb explosion in Lahore. Reports say that the bomb was thrown during a demonstration against the military rule yesterday.

Meanwhile, a 60-day ban has been imposed on the possession of firearms, explosives, batons, stones, and knives during public processions at the Shikarpur town in Sind Province. The town has been the scene of antigovernment violence for the past 2 months. Authorities claimed that they have released about 1,400 demonstrators arrested during the agitation.

MASHRIQ Views Weinberger Visit, U.S. Relations
GF081410 Karachi Mashriq in Urdu 1 Oct 83 p 3

[Editorial: "American Defense Secretary's Visit to Pakistan"]

[Text] The U.S. defense secretary's visit to Pakistan carries considerable weight because the new infrastructure of relations between Pakistan and the United States, which has been formulated in response to the changed political and geographical situation in the region, demands contacts between the two countries at higher levels. Some circles who instead of trying to understand the correct concept of relations between the two countries and instead of trying not to become victims of the wrong interpretations, are doing their level best to give the Weinberger visit a totally different meaning. They are trying to give it quite a misleading definition that Pakistan is colluding with the United States to gang up against the Soviet Union. There have been all sorts of rumors in this connection since the conclusion of an accord between the United States and Pakistan on the question of the supply of arms and economic aid, which have continued to be proved false.

The fact is that the agreement signed between Pakistan and the United States regarding the purchase of arms is a result of feelings and understandings between the two countries that in view of the new strategy in the region it is essential that Pakistan should be strengthened in its defense potential so that an atmosphere of stability is created in the entire region. The region in which Pakistan is situated is considered to be the most sensitive area in the world.

The presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan is another element of danger. The Iran-Iraq war has created difficulties in the Strait of Hormuz and for the shipping lanes for Gulf oil.

Taking into consideration these circumstances, the role which Pakistan has selected for itself as a nonaligned country has helped the region in avoiding any crisis in spite of the existing tense situation in the area. Pakistan has strongly opposed the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and this opposition was based on principle and not for the sake of getting into any confrontation with the Soviet Union. Pakistan believes in finding a political solution to this tangle and in rooting out any possibility of a confrontation. Pakistan has played a positive role in maintaining peace in the Gulf. As to the Iran-Iraq war, Pakistan's stand has always been that this war should not be allowed to expand and that the superpowers should be kept away from the Gulf. Pakistan, it must be noted, has succeeded in these aims to a large extent.

In any case, in view of the tense situation in the region and the possibility of a clash, Pakistan has decided to strengthen its defenses. It was for this reason that an agreement was signed with the United States for the purcase of arms and economic aid totalling $3.2 billion. It has been 2 years since the agreement was signed and it is under this agreement that Pakistan is receiving essential arms for its Armed Forces. It is only for Pakistan to decide what arms it needs for its own security and it must not remain unsaid that the present government, by making constructive decisions in this respect, has assured stability in the country.

During his tour of Pakistan, Mr Weinberger will be in a good position to ascertain our defense needs and the situation in the region. Pakistan would very much like that no complications and hurdles are placed in the way of its securing its essential arms needs. The promises made by the U.S. Administrations have been met effectively in spite of opposition from some circles in Congress. We wish that the U.S. Congress, like the American Administration, would realise the need for strengthening the defense forces in Pakistan and that the 6-year span of the agreement be completed without any hitch.

It is obvious that Mr Weinberger, while he is in Islamabad, will exchange views on the question of Afghanistan because this is the most important question in the region. In fact, it was in view of the current regional situation that the United States realized the necessity for strengthening Pakistani defenses. However, the U.S. Administration is fully aware of the Pakistani stand on the question of Afghanistan. In fact, the United States has supported the efforts which Pakistan is making toward a peaceful solution of this tangle. Pakistan did not oppose the presence of Russians in Afghanistan simply to please the United States. Pakistan did so because the Russian presence in Afghanistan is against the tenets of the UN Charter and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. Pakistan has done all it can to make the talks on this matter fruitful because its own security demands this. Pakistan also wants to end the element of tenseness which has raised its head on the borders.

INDIA

Rally Protests U.S. Arms Supply to Sri Lanka

BK130855 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The All-India Anna-Dravida Muntera Kazhagam held a rally in Madras yesterday in protest against the reported American move to supply arms to Sri Lanka. The rally was led by the party general secretary, Mr P. U. Shanmugam. A memorandum was presented to an official of the U.S. Consulate in the city.

AFP Reports on Possible Split in Sikh Movement

BK130946 Hong Kong AFP in English 0932 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Oct 13 (AFP) — The possibility of a split in the Sikh protest movement emerged today over reactions to an Indian federal government clampdown in Punjab State, scene of 18 months of violence involving Sikh extremists.

In a meeting of Sikh leaders last night, the head of the Akali separatist party, Singh Harchand Longowal, threatened to resign in protest at moves by religious leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale to defy the state of emergency declared last week by New Delhi, reports reaching here said. The Sikh movement was thus faced with a possible split between moderate and radical elements, the reports suggested.

A minority of militants claims independence for "Khalistan" — the name given to a homeland for the Sikh religion. The majority represented by the Akali Party wants autonomy within the Indian union.

SRI LANKA

TULF Leader Says Partition Only Solution

NC121532 Paris AFP in English 1502 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, Oct 12 (AFP) — The crisis created in Sri Lanka by "repression against the Tamil Autonomist Movement can only be settled by partition of the island," the president of Sri Lanka's Tamil United Liberation Front (Tulf), Appapillai Amarthalingam, said here today.

Winding up a tour of North America and Europe, Mr Amarthalingam said the law recently passed in Colombo banning any movement calling for the independence of northeastern Sri Lanka where the Tamils live would mean the expulsion from parliament, by October 21 at the latest, of all Tamil MP's.

That being the case, he said, Tamils realised that the proposal they made several years ago for the creation of a Sri Lankan federation was now obsolescent and the only possible solution was to divide the country into Sinhalese and Tamil territories.

He attacked "the atrocities committed by the Colombo police and army during the events of July and August." Tamil property loss, he said, amounted to more than 300 million dollars, apart from more than 200 Tamils killed and more than 30,000 made homeless.

Mr Amarthalingam said that in addition, "tens of thousands of Tamils" had been deported to the northeastern Sri Lanka.

All these facts, he said, "show that Sri Lanka is already divided de facto, and we are asking now that it be divided de jure."

The basic reason for the bloody clashes between Tamils and Sinhalese, he said, was ethnic, cultural, and religious rivalry. Tamils are Hindus and the Sinhalese are mainly Buddhist.

Last August, he said, "more than 200 Hindu temples were destroyed by rioters and Buddhist emblems were hoisted on the temples of Trincomalee."

India's mediation to help the Sri Lankan government solve the crisis by negotiation is regarded as positive by Tamil autonomists, he added.

Tamils make up 20 percent of Sri Lanka's population, which is slightly over 15 million.

Musavi on Cabinet Session, Gulf Security, New Ministers
LD121306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpt] In today's Cabinet session chaired by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, national affairs and political events in the region were discussed. At the end of this session, in an interview with our correspondent, the prime minister talked about the issues discussed in today's session:

[Begin recording][Correspondent] Mr Musavi, please tell us what were the most important issues discussed in today's Cabinet session?

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We discussed and analyzed political reports. Mr Velayati submitted a report on his visit to the United Nations. Then we had a detailed bill on elections, which will be sent to the Majlis. We also issued a number of executive orders.

[Correspondent] Concerning regional issues, the imperialists have started an extensive propaganda campaign in the region about the delivery of aircraft to the 'Aflaqite regime of Iraq, including the movement of fleets and other such activities. What is the analysis of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning this issue?

[Musavi] All this hue and cry is to exert political pressure and also, to some extent, to publicize the French weapons. This can be the best publicity for them. However, as far as we are concerned, world policies do not determine our foreign policy and the positions adopted by us. Our foreign policy is not greatly affected by external policies and external pressures. Our policy is the same as it has always been. We have repeatedly declared that if the Persian Gulf is made insecure for us, it will be insecure for everyone else; and we still insist on this policy. We have also often declared — and in the recent meeting of the Supreme Defense Council this issue was stressed — that we are fully prepared to implement the position which we have announced.

Apart from this issue, the delivery of these planes once again reveals France's hostile attitude toward our Islamic Revolution. In view of the future of the Islamic Revolution in the region and in view of the position of our order vis-a-vis the declining regime of Saddam, we can say that the French regime has in fact committed suicide; the Socialist government has committed suicide in the region, and has in fact made itself much more vulnerable than ever. As we have repeatedly stated, France will not escape the consequences of the hostile position which it has adopted against our Islamic Revolution.

[Correspondent] Mr Musavi, concerning domestic issues, could you please tell us if any steps have been taken to fill the Cabinet and to present three new ministers. When will the new ministers be appointed?

[Musavi] Of course, the Majlis has given us 3 months. Legally, we have 3 months. God willing, we will try to present the three ministers before the 3 months expire. If possible, we will do it earlier. At the moment, the three ministries are operating with the assistance of the brothers who are there and they are performing their daily duties. We are currently engaged in some consultations about new ministers and, God willing, they will be presented in the near future. [end recording]

Tehran Rally Protests French Plane Delivery to Iraq
GF121554 Tehran IRNA in English 1536 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 12, IRNA — A large group of students, staffers and educators of Tehran University staged a rally near the compounds of the French Embassy here today in protest against the delivery to Baghdad government of the French-made Super Etendard planes.

Marching to the French Embassy from Tehran University, the group chanted slogans in condemnation of the French Government, calling that country's President Mitterrand a stooge of the Americans. Speaking before the group of the demonstrators and by-standers, the leader of the mass prayers at Tehran University mosque Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Baqir Shari'at said that Mitterrand's policies as much as the policies of other Zionist policy makers in France served to disrepute the French people who are respected for their historical revolution.

The resolution said also that by the delivery of the said planes to the Baghdad government, the world imperialism and Zionism have been aiming at unnerving Muslim fighters, but that such propaganda aimed at demoralising the Muslim combatants would be answered in the battlefields.

It said also that the people and government of Iran will firmly stand against all plots in the Persian Gulf and that when deemed necessary Iran would block the Hormuz Strait preventing the export of even one drop of oil. The resolution also referred to the policy makers in Washington as a bunch of criminals seeking to give Baghdad empty hopes by the presence in the Indian Ocean of the U.S. fleet. The demonstrators vowed also that the Iranian people would not quit their struggle until such time as the Ba'th Party in Iraq is exterminated.

The group of the demonstrators then marched towards the embassy as they were carrying portraits of Imam Khomeyni, Ayatollah Montazeri, President Khamene'i, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Prime Minister Musavi. Police sealed off the embassy compound, but several students passed through the cordon and wrote such slogans on the embassy as Death to the French Government.

Said a representative of protesting students, we staged this rally in order to voice our protest against the continuous aids to the Baghdad government by the French Government and in order to demonstrate to the world people that the educated and the intellectual in Iran are at one with the rising masses.

Marchers' Statement
LD121805 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Islamic Society of Tehran University Students, a large group of students this afternoon marched

from the Tehran University to the vicinity of the French Embassy to protest and condemn the Socialist-Zionist French Government's hostile attitude toward the Islamic Revolution and also the delivery of Super Etendard fighter aircraft to Saddam's aggressive regime.

According to this report, when the marchers neared the French Embassy, they were stopped by security forces; the reason for stopping them was announced as their not having legal permission for the march. After stopping in the vicinity of the French Embassy, the marchers read out their statement condemning the activities of the Zionist French regime.

This statement reads in part: Following the guidance of the imam of the nation, the honorable clergy, and the respectable officials of the Islamic Republic, we the Muslim students of Tehran University condemn the recent conspiracy of the Eastern and Western superpowers and particularly the arms aid of the Zionist French Government for the so-called saving of the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime and declare: The Iranian Government and nation will stand with all their power against these crimes. In the event of the occurrence, they are determined to block the Strait of Hormuz with all their power and will not to allow the export of a single drop of oil. We hold the Socialist-Zionist French Government responsible for any repercussions or unpleasant events in the Persian Gulf and decisively declare that we will not leave these crimes unanswered. Through their propaganda and psychological warfare, international imperialism and socialism intend to weaken the morale of the nation and combatants of Islam, but the combatants of Islam will respond to this propaganda-psychological warfare of the superpowers on the battlefronts. We declare that our principal concern is the war and that this kind of propaganda will have no effect on the nation and the brave combatants of Islam. We will continue the war until final victory.

We consider the presence of the fleet of the archsatan, criminal America in the waters of the Indian ocean blackmail and encouragement to Iraq and we will not leave the occurrence of any unpleasant event unanswered, for we are men of war and consider martyrdom a great achievement.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,488

LD121741 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Communique No 1,488 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday, on the operational fronts of Piranshahr, Sar Dasht, Beneh and Marivan, the combative units of Islam pounded the artillery and armored units of the enemy with their crushing fire. The combative units of Islam also opened fire on supply axes and bases of the Saddamist forces. One supply depot, one ammunition dump, and a number of trenches and foxholes of the enemy were destroyed on these fronts and a group of Iraqi troops were either killed or wounded.

On the border fronts of Bakhtaran, the forces of Islam opened fire and halted enemy activities. Our artillery units, while pounding enemy positions and defense lines, inflicted losses and casualties on the Saddamists. On these fronts, two trucks carrying enemy troops and one command jeep of the Saddamists were destroyed.

On the southern fronts, our forces monitored activities of the enemy patrol units trying to penetrate the defensive positions of our forces in the western region of Sharhani and south of Bejeliyeh; the fire of the combatants of Islam forced the enemy patrols to flee. Also, thanks to the fire of our forces along our defensive lines, Iraqi heavy engineering activities were halted.

The city of Abadan yesterday came under enemy long-range artillery fire, which resulted in the demolition of two houses and damage to two administrative units.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Radio Iran Reports on Possible Hormuz Commander

GF121535 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] It is said in Tehran that while discussing a military force for the Strait of Hormuz and providing an effective force in case of an emergency in that region, the Supreme Defense council raised the name of Bahram Afzali, former naval commander of the Islamic Republic.

It may be recalled that Bahram Afzali and his colleagues in the Iranian Navy have been accused of being members of a military officers organization favoring the Tudeh Party and passing military information to the Soviet Union. However, in all the Tehran television interviews with Tudeh Party members, Bahram Afzali has never been mentioned.

Cabinet Completes Khomeyni Plan Questionnaire

GF121718 Tehran IRNA in English 1710 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 12, IRNA — The prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran together with the cabinet members today filled in the questionnaire of the Labbayk Ya Khomeyni Plan and handed them over to the responsible officials. In the meeting the current domestic issues as well as the regional affairs were discussed.

Labbayk Ya Khomeyni (assent to Imam Khomeyni's call) Plan has been drawn up by the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps in response to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who called on all those who had acquired military experience on war fronts to keep up the momentum of the defensive war against the Iraqi aggressors. The plan is to gather a complete record of the individuals who could be despatched to the battlefields when required.

Seminar Urges Participation in Khomeyni Plan
LD130343 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The seminar of the Janbazan [those prepared to sacrifice themselves for the revolution] from all over the country, which was held in Tehran, issued a resolution today.

The resolution, which condemned the handing over of the Super Etendard planes to the criminal regime of Iraq, demanded full participation of all the Janbazan in activities related to the Labbayk Ya Khomeyni project. In this resolution, the Janbazan of the Islamic Revolution, while emphasizing obedience to Imam Khomeyni's instruction, expressed their support for the "neither East nor West" principle, which is the fruit of the blood of our martyrs.

In view of the continuation of the struggle of the Iranian Muslim nation against the global arrogance and in view of the increase in the number of Janbazan all over the country, which has resulted in some shortcomings in this connection, the resolution has emphasized establishment of a headquarters for the Janbazan and has asked our dear imam to appoint a representative to run the affairs of the Janbazan.

Also in this resolution, the Janbazan have asked the president to appoint a special group to inspect the past and present achievements of the Islamic Revolution Janbazan.

TV Roundtable Discussion With Arrested Tudeh Members
GF110850 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1656 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Part II of roundtable discussion with arrested Tudeh Party members — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] One of the main side effects of dependence is espionage. Mr Qa'empanah [member of the Central Committee and of the *Mardom* editorial board] will discuss this issue.

[Qa'empanah] Greetings to the great leader of the glorious Islamic Revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. Greetings to the martyr-nurturing and sacrificing people of Iran. I will start my discussion with the topic of "Dependence and Following of Soviet Policy by the Defunct Party Forms the Roots of the Espionage Activities of This Party."

The 40-year history of the traitorous activities of the defunct Tudeh Party [words indistinct] is living proof of the fact. In previous discussions, it was noted how the party and its leadership followed Soviet leads in political affairs until the 28 Mordad coup and how this was treason against the movements which had come about in Iran.

(?Party ideology is based on socialism, that is to say, we did not refrain from any act to further socialism and since we considered the center of socialism to be the Soviet Union, our policy was that any service to the Soviet Union through any means would further our goals.

[Correspondent] Please say something with respect to the espionage (?activities) following the victory of the glorious Islamic Revolution in Iran and its disguises.

[Qa'empanah] One such disguise was something called The Commercial Company. Two party leaders operated the company. The party used the company as a cover to pass news from Iran to agents of the Soviet security organization or Soviet Embassy officials. The party received financial, material, and other forms of aid from the Soviet Union through this company. Other covers included clandestine and military organizations which the party had created irrespective of its announcement of open activity. Officials in charge of these organizations will discuss these in detail. Even though the strategic aim of the two organizations was to overthrow the system of the Islamic Republic, their activities in the pa- 4 years were totally centered around espionage and collection of information for the Soviet Union. They collected information from the Armed Forces and other revolutionary organizations, passed it to the party leadership who in turn passed it on to security and espionage organizations. [Passage indistinct]

[Interruption by correspondent] [Words indistinct] one is the internal party events that the Soviet agents wanted from members, that is, they wanted them to report on the internal events of the party. They received such reports directly without the knowledge of the party leadership. The second type was the assignment given to the party itself by the Soviet Union concerning collection of information and issues and reports which reached the party leadership through the party machinery and were passed to the Soviet Union. This is what you mean.

[Qa'empanah] Yes, yes, that is completely correct. After the victory of the glorious Islamic Revolution in Iran, the highest party organizations and the most responsible individuals in the party leadership committed such acts of espionage and such moves were made on their orders. In other words, the party as a whole was directly or indirectly used as an espionage organization for the Soviet Union. Another matter was that of agents who were infiltrated to collect information from revolution organizations. This information again was passed to Soviet circles and organizations. Another issue was that of illegally sending students abroad especially to the Soviet Union. The aim was to train them in the Soviet Union for future activities so that the generations of spies for the Soviet Union, those who are dependent on the Soviet Union, would be replenished through their stay and education in the Soviet Union so that the party's dependence and espionage would continue in the future.

There is another matter that I am aware of because as a member of the Central Investigation Department, I toured many cities, towns, and provinces and reviewed party organizations. This is the matter of collection of information at all party branches. This was part of our party's plans. That is to say, anyone who turned up for meetings at a local branch was first of all supposed to pass all information gathered since the previous meeting to his superior. The information concerned all subjects. This information was then collected in the Central Department for Information,

passed to the leadership, and then the necessary information would be passed abroad. As far as the aims of the espionage are concerned, I should say that we can explain them as follows:

Collection of information through military and clandestine organizations and infiltration agents; discovery of the weak points of revolution organizations; worsening such weak points to create disorder and weaken such organizations in preparation for the blow to overthrow the Islamic Republic, this being the strategic aim of the party.

Another aim was to obtain Soviet trust and bring in further Soviet aid. The information was passed to the Soviets in order to obtain help for our organization and, perhaps, when necessary, military aid including military intervention or other types of aid so that the party could capture poltical power in the country and overthrow the system of the Islamic Republic.

[Correspondent] It was pointed out that the clandestine organization, which acted in concert with the overt party apparatus, was basically involved in gathering information to pass it to Soviet agents as its short term plan for operations. The man in charge of the party's clandestine organization, Mr Mehdi Partuvi [Political Bureau member], will give us some explanation in this respect.

[Partuvi] Greetings to the great leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Greetings to our heroic and sacrificing people and especially the brave combatants of the fronts of the imposed war and those fighting the internal counterrevolution. Greetings to those crusading in the trenches for reconstruction of the new Islamic society in Iran!

First of all, I wish to say thank you for giving me the opportunity to reveal the facts which I have learned so far. I hope this will clear the minds of those who are still subject to wrong opinions and deviationist ideas and reduce the possibility of others slipping into such dead ends. I believe I must open by saying a few words about the wicked propaganda campaign being waged by the machinery of the East and West, which has been disseminating lies since the arrest of the leadership, especially after the showing of the first interviews and the fairy tales about barbaric torture, truth injections, the use of chemicals, and other such things. Perhaps these fairy tales were aimed at hiding their own true face beneath such false fronts.

The truth is that historical experience and the revolutionary struggle of nations has proved that no torture or inducement can force noble beings to the miserable level of giving up their beliefs if such beliefs are true, humane, and pure. [Passage indistinct]

I openly and clearly state here that, contrary to rumors and lies disseminated by the internal and external counterrevolution, the brothers in charge of our prison in the Islamic Republic have treated us in an unexpectedly humane manner without any vengeful acts or pressure. On the matter of espionage, I wish to say that the history of the party and its espionage for the Soviet Union are intertwined. This is because the party was founded and even named under the protection of the Red Army at a time when the allies had occupied Iran. As a result of this, the party dependence on the Soviet Union since its inception has been total and unquestioned.

In this context, it is impossible to separate the two matters of espionage and dependence. [Passage indistinct] For years Kambakhsh was an agent of the Soviet Union and the (?Comintern) in Iran; third was the active support for Soviet demands concerning northern oil rights; fourth was the party's participation in Qavam's cabinet — this agent of imperialism — on the orders of the Soviet Union; fifth was the party's blind following of and support for the dastardly Democrat Party of Azarbayjan in 1945; sixth was the keeping of the clandestine officers' organization of the party irrespective of the majority decision by the party Central Committee in 1946 to dissolve it. This was on Soviet orders and implemented through a number of party leaders.

Seventh was the party's opposition to nationalization of oil in the country in order to facilitate the handing over of the northern oil rights to the Soviet Union; eighth was the party's opposition to the nationalist government of Dr Mosaddeq and the anti-imperialist movement in the 1950-53 period; ninth was the party's role as catalyst in the 28 Mordad coup; tenth was the party's total handover of the officers' organization to the coupists; eleventh was the various criminal acts and assassinations ordered by all or part of the party leadership for the sake of its power struggles before and after the 28 Mordad coup. These are reminders of the bloody purges carried out in the same era in the Soviet Union and the party on the orders of Stalin and his cronies.

Twelvth was the official membership in the KGB of the majority of the party officials and members of the Central Committee during the years they resided in the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and their espionage activities against each other within the party. These activities caused such an atmosphere of fear and terror among the political refugees in socialist countries that anyone who may have voiced the slightest opposition to official Soviet views and declarations would have faced various threats including death. An example of this is the murder of one of the leaders of Azarbayjan's Democrat Party, Ja'far Pishehvari.

Thirteenth was the party's adherence to Soviet orders in its programs and selection of party leaders in the entire period of activity abroad. Fourteenth was the new chapter which opened after the victory of the Islamic Revolution and the return of the party leadership to the country. This chapter was marked by the party's espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union, which resulted in a very large expansion of information-gathering activities for the Soviet Union. In accordance with party lines, all official and unofficial spies of the Soviet Union who had been sent from abroad started their actions then. Many channels for contacting Soviet agents were established in various guises. All party organizations were turned into tools for collecting information and spying for the Soviet Union by abusing the trust of the party leadership, exploiting the ignorance of the nature of the party's relationship with the Soviet Union, and in the guise of a thick blanket of deceitful propaganda. This was done without the agents themselves realizing to what filthy uses they were being put.

Fifteenth was the unfortunate misuse of the sincere trust of a number of party cadres in the party leadership and the Soviet Union and their faith in the deceitful claims and slogans, which

further expanded the dimensions of the involvement with the espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union and Soviet policies.

As an example of this, I cite my own work. Early in 1980, I maintained a 4-month contact with a Soviet diplomat in Tehran on the orders of party leadership. During street meetings I passed to this person special military information and documents which were requested by the Soviets and gathered by some party members in the Armed Forces on the order of the party leaders. The Soviet official had given me some equipment to help me in my work, including this camera that you can see. I was given this to photograph documents. Each roll of film for this can rapidly take 1,000 photographs. Another piece of equipment was a radio. This is not unusual, but I received morse-coded messages through a transmitter in the Soviet Embassy. Details of this are in my files.

Another instance that can be cited as an example to show the nature of the relationship and the support for the unfortunate designs of the Soviet Union is that one time when there was some delay in the collection of some documents and information the Soviet agent suggested giving us money to be passed over to those collecting such documents. I opposed this, saying that those collecting such material are party members and do it for the sake of the party and therefore there is no need for money. I informed the party leadership of this matter at the time. Anyway, giving money was something natural to them and in keeping with their general spy-nurturing plans and espionage activities.

Such information and documents were not, of course, limited to the duration of my contact. Such activites occurred before and after that period. Other participants in this interview will discuss other such instances later on. The Tudeh Party leadership, which knew that the revelation of its dependence and espionage would create the danger of immediate destruction and dissolution of the party, always tried to neutralize this danger by two methods. First, there was absolute secrecy. The party leadership throughout its history tried to keep the nature of its relationship with the Soviet Union totally hidden from the people, party members, and supporters. In this context, it adopted a policy of strict secrecy when dealing with all its contacts and policies of subservience to and espionage for the Soviet Union. The very rapid dissolution of the party after the discovery and revelation of a number of such instances by the brother guards is, in itself, convincing proof of this.

Secondly, the party leadership throughout its history consistently used extensive propaganda and theoretical and deceptive excuses in an attempt to create the pretense that the accusations of dependence and espionage levelled against the party were baseless rumors created by the imperialist propaganda and espionage machine in order to halt the progress of so-called revolutionary forces, that is, the communists.

The party's total and open defense of the Soviet Union and all of its internal and external policies shows the party's true belief in the unshakable and legal truth of such policies.

By using such deceitful propaganda, the party leaders fooled thousands of zealous and uninformed youths for several generations and toyed with them to achieve the unfortunate aims of themselves and their masters.

It is necessary to discuss the role of the Soviet Union in this respect as well. The more aware we become of the depth of the Tudeh Party's dependence and the dimensions of the calamities it caused, the clearer the deceitful and interventionist role of the Soviet Union in Iran becomes. The Soviet Union permitted itself to impudently play with the destiny of a neighboring nation and its so-called fraternal party in Iran contrary to all of its own claims and declarations concerning nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for the right of other nations to choose their own destiny, the equality and independence of all the so-called fraternal parties, and so on. In the course of over 40 years,not only did the Soviet Union intervene in the internal affairs of Iran through a party it had created in Iran but it also turned this party into its own espionage network, hid all of its treachery and crime, and encouraged and guided it to commit traitorous acts to obtain political power so that maybe it could bring another country into its own camp.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] we are still facing a time shortage. Please, while not changing your main subject, avoid ....

[Partuvi] Yes, its the end. As a result, the dependence stems from the ideological nature of such parties. The Tudeh Party is only one clear and complete aspect of such dependence. During its history, it has acted as a toy and instrument to serve the espionage and expansionist goals and designs of the Soviet Union. In general, the Soviet policy of espionage and expansionism is a strategic policy across the world. Soviet aid to newly independent countries and liberation movements is part of this policy. Such aid has no aim other than makingsuch countries and movements dependent on the Soviet camp. A number of other participants will now give viewers instances of espionage for the Soviet Union.

[Correspondent] Mr Mizani [member of the Political Bureau, member of the editorial board, and official in charge of congress' organization], it is your turn.

[Mizani] Hail to the great leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Greetings to the heroic and sacrificing people of Iran. Following the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the start of open and extensive operations of the party, the party charged me with contacting Soviet officials within the framework of interparty relationships. I made contacts and attended a number of meetings. However, as other people before me have stated, Soviet officials were not satisfied with such contacts within the specified framework and always tried to use such contacts for espionage goals. As an example, they sent messages through me twice. I passed them to Mr Kianuri. Once Kianuri gave me a parcel which I handed over to them. Another time, Khosrow was supposed to give them a parcel but he had a problem so I took it and delivered it. These were instances in which I was involved.

[Correspondent] Mr Jahangiri [candidate member of the Central Committee].

[Jahangiri] (?In the early part of 1981) I met a Soviet intelligence agent in Tehran on the order of the party. As the party had informed me, the contact was made to plan for the possibility of the party being persecuted and it contacts outside the country being severed. During the time, I had numerous meetings with Soviet (?officials) in Tehran. At the first meeting, I handed over a parcel that Mr Kianuri had given me. In another meeting, I relayed a verbal message and received an answer, passing it to Mr Kianuri. In yet another meeting, I delivered a parcel given to me by Mr Partuvi. In the last meeting, which occurred 3 or 4 months before my arrest, the Soviet agent gave me a letter that I delivered to Mr Kianuri.

[Correspondent] Mr Rasadi [member of the Central Committee and official in charge of the investigation department].

[Rasadi] Bountiful greetings to Imam Khomeyni, great leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Hail to the brave fighters on the fronts of the battle of right against wrong and greetings to the heroic and sacrificing people of Iran. With respect to the contacts between KGB agents and officials of the Tudeh Party, I want to discuss their contacts with me during the time I had some responsibilities in the Soviet Union.

I sought asylum in the Soviet Union in 1946. Until 1954, I lived in Baku and was active in the Democratic organization in Azarbayjan. In 1952, Soviet security agents contacted me and asked me to report to them on events and affairs of the organization and its various departments.

These contacts with security agents were maintained following the victory of the glorious Islamic Revolution of Iran during my trips abroad including to the Soviet Union. During such contacts, they asked me about the condition of the party and its activities in Iran, the condition of those various forces which were opposed in different ways to the progress of the revolution, the nature of Bani-Sadr and his positions reflected in his infamous speeches, and other current topics. In turn, I gave explanations based on party analysis. I should say, as stated in the past, the party leadership in general was totally unaware of such contacts. At the time, I looked on such contacts and interviews as a form of fraternal party cooperation based on internationalism. However, whatever my excuse, the truth is that such actions are examples of direct intervention in the internal affairs of smaller parties by the Soviet Communist Party and security organizations, which force officials of such parties into treachery and subject them to the rules of their own party.

Such activity also violates the articles of the declaration of the International Conference of Communist and Workers Parties concerning nonintervention in the internal affairs of other parties.

I consider muself responsible and guilty of having been involved in such activities for many years as a member of the Central Committee. I apologise to the noble, aware, and revolutionary people of Iran. This will be worthwhile if all those who are still followers of the past philosphies and are still remote from the people of their homeland and their desires wake up when hearing such interviews and confessions. It will be worthwhile if they become deeply aware of the noble, popular, and truely revolutionary nature of "neither East nor West, the Islamic Republic," and concentrate all their efforts on implementing this slogan for the sake of the true independence of their homeland and for the welfare of its people. What I have said about dependence and the major role it has played in the mistakes committed by the party in no circumstances denies the important role of the philosophy, as has been discussed by other speakers.

[Correspondent] Mr Avanesian [member of Central Committee and official in charge of logistics].

[Avenesian] Greetings to Imam Khomeyni. The instances I can talk about here are those which started approximately in June 1980 when a KGB agent contacted me. On several occasions, he gave me small envelopes to pass to Mr Kianuri and I gave him small envelopes from Mr Kianuri. Times and places over a long period were set up for this contact. When that person wanted to give me a message he would place it in a specified place. He would make something like a ball of dough and insert messages inside and then would place it on the ground behind a lamp post. At the specified time, arranged to be after the evening prayer, I would go there and pick up the message. I was supposed to park my car in a specified place within 15 minutes so they would know that I had picked upthe message.

To give them a message, we had arranged a house and some holes in walls and agreed on predetermined times, usually after the evening prayer. I would throw the messages through such holes and they would collect them. This continued for about a year.

Another thing I want to mention is some of the rumors that others have mentioned. There have been claims that the confessions have been made as a result of narcotics, injected chemicals,and torture. Apparently a magazine — the name of which I don't know — has even claimed that I am dead. It has claimed that I am dead and no longer exist while I am sitting right here in the presence of these gentlemen. I have nothing else to say.

[Unidentified speaker] In support of the remarks by our friends, I also can recount one instance where I was the contact. Around 2 months before my arrest, Mr Kianuri came to me and informed me that the party leadership apparatus had selected me as a contact. I was then made a partner in a commercial company which had been set up as a cover for these operations. The former contact was still in the company and active. That contact took me to the Soviet commercial office some days later and introduced me to the Soviet official in charge of sales as the new company representative. It was decided that I would be the contact for future commercial exchanges. Sometime later, Mr Kianuri came to visit me again and after hearing about this told me to go to the Soviet official, give his regards and ask to be introduced to a mutual friend. I went there and conveyed the message. The same official called me on the phone the following day to tell me to meet the person the day after that at office opening hours. I went there and we had a 10 or 15-minute meeting. We talked about the general state of the country and the region and U.S. expansion in the region. I gave Mr Kianuri a summary of this. Sometime later, Mr Kianuri sent me a small envelope to be given to that individual. I went to the commercial offices and, having been directed by that individual to pass whatever I had to the commercial officer if he was unavailable,

I did this. I was supposed to make another contact on 17 February but as a result of my arrest this contact was not made. This is my story.

[Unidentified speaker] Some of the participants in these interviews have recounted the history of espionage and that, in turn, is reflected in the history of party's establishment and activities. In this context, it is necessary to note that some of those who directly spied for the Soviet Union and who were official members of the KGB carried out such activities for as long as 30 years and this continued up to the time they were arrested. Another point about which I want to inform the dear viewers is the clandestine organization.

The history of the clandestine organization goes back to the years before the victory of the revolution. In 1973, we were a group consisting of a number of friends who had passed through the shah's prisons in previous years for having participated in a leftist political society. We were looking for ways to carry out an effective struggle against the hated regime of the shah. We learned about the program and the techniques of struggle proposed by the Tudeh Party at the time through the broadcasts of Peyk-e Iran Radio and came to believe in them. While attempting to contact the party's headquarters abroad we started our propaganda activities on behalf of the Tudeh Party to reveal the truth about the shah's regime. The group expanded in later years and became known as the Navid Organization.

The most important activity of the organization was the publication of the (?*Besuye Hezb*) and other Navid publications were printed and distributed clandestinely. During the years before the victory of the revolution, the Navid Organization depended completely on the activity and cooperation of its own members and had limited contact with party headquarters.

In the first days following the victory of the revolution, the party leadership, on the orders of the Soviet Union, decided to keep the Navid Organization a secret, contrary to the declaration of open activities by the party in Iran. After the return of the party leadership from abroad, this decision was falsely presented to us as the decision made by the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee. Their explanation was that there were doubts about the future of the revolution, a possibility of its defeat existed and thus the presence of a clandestine force was required. The illegal duties of the clandestine organization decided by the party leadership following the victory of the revolution were:

1. Maintenance and protection of the clandestine organization and establishment of clandestine printing presses to continue the activities of the party under (?adverse) and clandestine conditions.

2. Collection of information and data from all possible sources. It should be noted that the party leadership intended to make the clandestine organization into an intelligence organization [passage indistinct]

Finally, I ask permission to express my grave apologies and humbly and with great shame beg for the forgiveness of the great leader of the revolution and the heroic and sacrificing people for my crimes and violations. Maybe I can repay the homeland and the revolution for my debts by undoing my past misdeeds.

[Correspondent] On the issue of espionage, a number of the participants in this roundtable have already spoken and discussed specific instances concerning their own involvement. It is appropriate to ask Mr Kianuri about the issue of espionage.

[Kianuri] Greetings to great leader of the revolution Imam Khomeyni, founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Greetings to the heroic people of Iran who are either at the warfront to defeat the aggressions of the aggressive forces of the imperialist-Zionist Saddam or are involved on the battlefield to construct a new Islamic society in Iran with unprecedented sacrifice. Looking at the history of the communist movement in Iran, there are many instances of espionage, some of which were discussed here by various people. There were two different kinds of espionage in the contacts between the CPSU and the Soviet Government with the Iranian Tudeh Party — be they the communist party, the 53-man group, or the Tudeh Party of Iran, all of which were always dependent on the Soviet Union for all support—political, philosophical, administrative, and even economic. The balance shifted between the two under varying circumstances. When the communists were forced to flee Iran, the first type, that is, domestic, intensified and some of the participants have already confessed this here. When the communists were active in Iran and had an organization, then the party apparatus, whether the old communist party or its successor the Tudeh Party, carried out information-gathering tasks on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The party's domestic espionage activities generated severe retaliation against Iranian communists. For example, during the period before the 1940's when the Iranian Communist Party was destroyed in Iran and its officials escaped to the Soviet Union, the majority of them were murdered in the bloody Stalinist purges there. Later, when Stalin died, we obtained declarations that they were innocent. The reason for such a thing was the domestic espionage and reporting on party operations.

When the party started operations in Iran, Soviet officials immediately contacted us and asked us for specific military information which we, on the basis of our total dependence, accepted. A number of party members were appointed to carry this out and as it has been noted, the best human and revolutionary capabilities of a generation of party members were thus corrupted for the sake of this wrong path. This path is totally contrary to the interests of the Iranian nation. What has been said here about this has been greatly detailed and I cannot add to it. I can only accept the great responsibility for myself and other friends who were involved in this with me. As I said in my previous statements, I am expressing my apologies to the Iranian nation and the imam with great shame and ask the imam's forgiveness for all those that we deceived.

[Correspondent] Most of the discussions by the participants in this roundtable have centered on the affiliation of this party with the Soviet Union and other related matters, especially regarding espionage in the interest of the Soviet Union. It is therefore appropriate that we should discuss the nature of Soviet policies. I ask Mr Purhormozan to shed some light on the brother parties

that wanted to create an espionage network and motivate enthusiastic young people to participate in certain covert activities in order to attain some long or short term objectives.

[Purhormozan]Greetings to the great leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran; greetings to the self-sacrificing Iranian nation; and tributes to the brilliant memory of the martyrs of the revolution and the heroic combatants on the fronts of right against wrong. In view of the detailed explanations by those who have participated in this discussion regarding the affiliation and other related matters concerning espionage, there is not much more I can add. In any case, I will endeavor to give a brief account of the nature and the modus operandi of the Soviet Union in this context.

We know that the Soviet Union always professes support for and the defense of liberation movements and claims to offer unstinted assistance without ulterior motives to these movements. What is not mentioned is the affiliation of such a movement to the whole nation and an attempt to (?control) them for its own ends. This is, in fact, a negation of that aim and [word indistinct] for which they are striving. [Words indistinct]

When we perceived this at close quarters, we came to the conclusion that there was a gap between its word and deed. To prove this, we will review the various phases in our country's struggle for freedom during the past 60 years, which is the criterion for this (?fact).

During the period after the downfall of Reza Khan, the Soviet policy continued to be one of aggression and domination. My friends have elaborated on these matters, the oil for the north, Qavam's government, the Den...rat (?uprising), the move to nationalize the oil industry, land reforms, and such.In all these matters, we see that contrary to its claims the Soviet Union had no interest in the vital interests of the freedom movement in Iran or of the people of Iran and was only seeking to further its own ends. It was using the Tudeh Party as an instrument to achieve these aims. It wasthis blind obedience of the Tudeh Party to the (?traitorous) Soviet policies which was the reason for the isolation of the party during the revolution and which reduced it to nothing but hollow words in relation to the united national forces.

During the period following the revolution, the Soviet Union continued its policy of inflicting blows on the freedom movement. What was the Soviet Union's stance vis-a-vis the imposed war with the Zionist Baghdad regime? The Soviet Union was aware that Saddam had committed aggression against Iran in collusion with the United States through its onslaught on the valiant region of Khuzestan [words indistinct]. Before the aggression, instead of suspending the supply of arms to Iraq, it increased these supplies and sent more sophisticated arms to Saddam.

The Soviet Union (?simultaneously) began a campaign with Saddam's other mentors clamoring for the cessation of hostilities and an unjust peace. Even now, it is a silent spectator to the dastardly bombings of the defenseless citizens of Iran and continues to watch with indifference.

Despite these facts, how can it continue to profess support of liberation movements? It supports Saddam's pro-U.S. regime against the Islamic Republic which stands alone — what do you think this means? Do these facts not refute those (?lofty) claims that the Soviet Union always supports the freedom and liberation movements of nations and prove that the Soviet Union seeks only to further its interests of domination and expansion? Every liberation movement that wants to remain independent and to work independently is forced to view the Soviet Union poised against it in the opposing camp.

In Afghanistan, what do we see? The Soviet Union pushed its forces into Afghanistan on false pretexts and has now imposed its military rule over this country during the last few years. It is involved in the large-scale repression of the Afghan nation, calling it the protection of the independence and freedom of a nation and alleging that this act has been the harbinger of good fortune for the Afghan nation. It ignores the fact that even good fortune cannot be imposed on a nation, much less servility.

Therefore, while it embarks on military usurpation in the guise of safeguarding freedom and independence in Afghanistan, it acts contrarily with regard to the Palestinian movement in the Middle East. The United States wants to establish its dominance in the Middle East but the Soviet Union continues to watch its aggrandizement silently and views the gradual dominance of the United States with indifference.

All these are obvious indications of the contrast between its words and deeds regarding the avowals of defense and support of liberation movements. We see that everywhere; the Soviet Union is more concerned with its expansionist designs than anything else. The (?dealings) of the Soviet Union with the Tudeh Party were also in the same vein as is evident by this discussion. The Soviet Union used its affiliation with the Tudeh Party to further its own policies and the shah's regime always [words indistinct] and incited the Tudeh Party to accelerate its propaganda against the regime and always (?tangled) with the regime to exert pressure on the Tudeh Party to change its attitude. Every time the Tudeh Party opposed this, the Soviet Union (?insisted) and asked it do as it was told.

With all the loyalty that the Tudeh Party showed to the Soviet Union, what did the latter do? It used this 40-year old party for espionage to act against the interests of the people, without even a thought for the consequences and the fatal repercussions of such acts on the fate of the party and its members or even of any anxiety regarding the continuation of this policy which could (?destroy) the life of a 40-year old party. This blind affiliation of the Tudeh Party which was a product of a particular history and a [words indistinct] of the Tudeh Party could not have met any other fate except the catastrophe that we are witnessing now.

Now in reviewing the past, we have a better perspective and understanding of our deeds and the actions of the hezbollahi nation — how they thought and acted and what were our thoughts and deeds; where they have reached and where we are now. The nation said, "Neither East nor West." We said,"Affiliation with the Soviet Union." The nation said: "Dependence on ourselves." We said, "Dependence on others and [word indistinct]." They created a new order and we did the opposite. They raised the unique slogan of "neither East nor West" but we (?bartered) our independence to another country. They

transformed the (?glory) of Islam into a potent force in the international sphere, which all the powers and superpowers are forced to acknowledge.

We have shown the world that a nation however small and poor can be victorious before any power or superpower if it is equiped with faith, nobility, and a willingness to sacrifice itself for its ideals. We were not aware of the existence of such a magnificent and miraculous force in our nation and could not believe that a revolution could attain its goals and ideals without any succor or support from abroad.

Despite such an epic-making phenomenon, we incited the nation to depend on others instead of themselves. Instead of being an example for others, we should emulate others. After some years of activity, our modus operandi made us the objects of the wrath of our own country and society. We have incurred the hatred of our people by such activities and now at the end of our sojourn we find that we hate ourselves and are disgusted with life itself. We are undoubtedly a lesson for posterity.

[Correspondent] This ends the second part of the roundtable. The third installment of the program which includes the modus operandi of the party, long and short term programs and objectives, crimes and violations, and finally the nature of the National Voice radio will be seen by viewers. Thank you.

NVOI Broadcasts Tudeh Committee Statement

TA122122 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Statement by Iranian Tudeh Party's foreign-based committee]

[Text] Dear compatriots: .. In connection with the television shows by SAVAKists who are in the service of the Islamic Government, recently the Iranian Tudeh Party's foreign-based committee issued a statement which we now bring to the attention of our dear compatriots:

The statement says: Our party is passing through very difficult days in its bloody history full of proud epics. For the brave children of a heroic party who have endured various difficulties with honor — since the beginning of the history of liberation struggles of our homeland's toiling people — what the party is going through today is not amazing.

The enemies of our homeland's independence and freedom — imperialism and reaction — [words indistinct] vainly deny the philosophy of the existence of the Iranian Tudeh Party and have set ablaze the [word indistinct] of the history of our tormented homeland. This time too the wrath and fierceness of the enemies of the Iranian working class party have again made the role and historical mission of our party the target of its wild attacks. Not sufficing with the arrest and torture of many of the leadership cadre and members of the party, they are trying to call into question the party's proud history and its outstanding services to our homeland's freedom and independence by fabricating files and by staging disgraceful television scenes and trite shows with so-called confessions. So far, a number of our heroic comrades have been martyred under brutal tortures, and many of them are selflessly defending the lofty ideals of their heroic party.

The statement by the foreign-based committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party then says: CIA -fabricated charges of espionage quickly showed their baselessness and triteness and did not achieve the desired result for the managers of this disgraceful plot. The torturers employed all their hellish facilities and their so-called guidance measures, which are accompanied by burning and breaking up human beings, to induce some victims of this disgraceful plot to parrot whatever the torturers want them to say.

It plainly can be seen that these confessions totally contradict the style and method of thought and expression of these victims and are inconsistent even with the common sense of someone with an average amount of intelligence. Hostile and unbridled distortion of the party's history of struggles, denial of the existence of torture in the Islamic Republic's prisons, negation of theoretical and philosophical facts, equating the nature and policies of world-devouring U.S. imperialism with the Soviet Union's peaceful and anti-imperialist policy, justifying the inconclusive and destructive war which cannot be other than to the benefit of imperialism and Zionism and to the detriment of the Iranian Revolution, and finally negating one's intellectual personality indicate the breaking of these victims under brutal medieval tortures.

The statement of the Iranian Tudeh Party's foreign-based committee then points out: The Iranian Tudeh Party has its clear and unambiguous history and always was and remains ready in any court to confront its political adversaries and opponents about any problem. But the foes of the Iranian Revolution preferred to set up torture chambers instead of courts. The results of the work of these torture chambers is under no circumstances connected to the history of activity and life of our people's party and will leave an eternal stigma of hatred and shame on the faces of its perpetrators.

Addressing all members and followers of the party, the statement by the foreign-based committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party says: For this reason, the Iranian Tudeh Party's foreign-based committee declares that as long as imprisoned comrades from the leadership of the party are in captivity and under torture, they do not have the least practical responsibility in the organization and their remarks, recommendations, and deeds, which are a clear and imposed distortion of the whole process of their ideological and political life and that of the Iranian Tudeh Party, are null and void and can under no circumstances have any connection with the past, present,and future struggles of the Iranian Tudeh Party.

Party guidelines will be communicated to the comrades by authorized organs which will be gradually organized. Until the creation of such organs, the Iranian Tudeh Party's foreign-based committee has for the time being assumed the immediate tasks of the Iranian Tudeh Party's Central Committee.

In conclusion, addressing the party's members and followers, the statement by the foreign-based committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party says: We hope that all comrade members of the party

and its followers will show complete understanding of this decision so that by the joint effort and cooperation of other friends and revolutionary allies in Iran we would be able to save our homeland's labor movement from the dual blows of imperialism and reaction, and would proudly continue the outstanding role of the working class party in securing the great anti-imperialist and popular goals of our dear homeland.

Long live the glorious Iranian Tudeh Party, the party of the Iranian working class.

This was the text of the statement by the foreign-based committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party addressed to the party's members and followers. This statement and other statements and proclamations by other true revolutionary forces once again unveils the true features of those who in the name of Islam and by pretending to observe human and Islamic principles and morals, subject the most noble sons of our homeland to physical and mental tortures so that by these means, as they have said, they would distort the theoretical ideas and the glorious history of the struggles of the true revolutionary forces. Little are they aware that by these CIA- fabricated shows and the filthy methods of extracting these so-called confessions, they are only damaging their own reputation.